

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 31.

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1900.

NO. 12.



STUDY THE JEWELRY QUESTION.

Don't buy jewelry haphazard. Think the question over seriously, and then buy where you can get the very best, most stylish, most reliable jewelry for your money. We think this is the place, and we want to convince you that we are right.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL,
PHONE 675. 47 GOVERNMENT ST.

Novelties For Eastertide AT THE WESTSIDE



The Westside is practically overflowing with novelties for Easter. Wherever the eye wanders, it meets a dazzling array of beauty, that tells of what is newest and best among the world's fashion centres, Paris, London, Berlin, New York never before seen such handsome representations, and the keynote is stylishness that will harmonize with Easter festivities.

Novelties in Ladies' Neckwear from 25c
Novelties in Buckles from 25c
Novelties in Vellings from 15c
Novelties in Laces from 12c doz
Novelties in Silk Waists from \$3.00

SPECIAL 150 Dozen Ladies' French Suede Gloves, Regular, \$1.25. **Saturday 90c. a pair**

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED

The Hutcheson Co., Ltd

A Coming Strife



We intend fighting the coming campaign on the same old lines of Price and Quality that have been so popular in the past and have yet to be beaten.

Be prepared for a hard fight by taking our "Spring Tonics."

Via Mail.....\$1.25 bottle
Pabst Malt Extract.....3 for \$1.00
Malt Nutrine.....3 for \$1.00
Johnston's Fluid Beef, 16 oz bottle, \$1.00
Bovril.....25c, 40c and 75c bottle
Fresh Island Eggs.....20c dozen

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO
Starting Anew



Another year—a new beginning. We greet you at this season, wishing you great benefit from the year to come. If your name has not been on our roll of friends we want to put it there now. If you have granted us your patronage in the past we want to hold your friendship by giving you increased values.

Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd
61 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

J. PIERCY & CO.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

MAKERS OF

Topshirts, Underwear, Tweed Pants,

ETC., ETC.

WHITE LABOR ONLY EMPLOYED.

21, 23, 25, 27, 29 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

JUST RECEIVED

Another shipment of

W. J. MELLOR,
76-78 Fort St.

Wall Papers
The finest selected stock in the Province.

DR. HARTMAN,
DENTIST.

Inventor of an apparatus for swift palate and dental plate. A specialty of first-class dental work. Office, 115 Government street.

That Cough

Can be quickly cured by taking
Pulmonic Cough Cure
Clarence Block,
Corner of Yates and Douglas Sts.,
HALL & CO.,
Dispensing Chemists

FOR SALE: HOTEL

Goodwill and furniture, including bar; centrally located; rooms all let. Also, the well known QUANTICAN HOTEL, situated at Esquimalt.

APPLY
40 Government St. **B.C. Land & Investment Agency.**

The Cheapest Yet

Large lot and 8 roomed house, bath, pantry, etc., all in first-class repair; lawn, flowers, shrubbery, etc.; in fact this is a most desirable home. Locality good and close to car line, and the price and terms will surprise you. Call early for particulars, as it must be sold AT ONCE.

THE HUB FOR BARGAINS.
P. C. MACGREGOR,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

F. G. RICHARDS & CO.,

Real Estate and Financial Agents,
DO NOT PUBLISH THEIR SALES OR THEIR CLIENTS' BUSINESS. WE EMPLOY MORE SALES THAN ANY OTHER OFFICE. We have the largest list of properties for sale, and can furnish the best bargains of any office in the city. Our bargains are too numerous to mention. Call and see for yourself. If you have property of any kind for sale and want a quick turn over make your price right and we will do the rest.

F. G. RICHARDS & CO.
15 BROAD ST., NEXT DRAPER HOTEL.

LEE & FRASER

Real Estate Agents—

McClure street, 2 good houses and lot, always rented; splendid investment. \$1,000.
Douglas street, 4 roomed cottage and lot \$4,150.
Douglas street, 5 roomed cottage and lot \$4,150, good born and stable. 1,200.
Douglas street, 15 story house, 8 rooms, lot \$3,150.
3 1/2 acres of cleared land, with good 6 roomed house, stable and out-buildings, good orchard, etc., cheap. 1,600.
Two lovely building lots, off Oak Bay Avenue. 800.
Scientific business corner, with brick buildings, all revenue producing, can be purchased for 12,500.
Seaside, 20 acres of cleared land, all fenced, with comfortable cottages and outbuildings, price only 4,700.
Victoria West, 5 roomed cottage, easy terms. 700.
5 roomed cottage, No. 43 Victoria Crescent, only 550.
Fourth street, Work Estate, good lot, full sized. 450.

9 and 11 Trowace Avenue, Victoria.

NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO., LTD.

NANAIMO, B.C.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Coal Mined by White Labor.

New Wellington Coal

Washed Nuts, \$4.25 per ton
Sack and Lump, \$5.50 per ton

Delivered to any part of the city

KINGHAM & CO.,
44 Fort Street.

J. E. CHURCH, J. C. V. SPRATT,
Trowace Avenue, 1 Yates and Store Sts

MUNN, HOLLAND & CO.,
Cor. Broad Street and Trowace Avenue

FLINT & CO., Broad St.

Telephone Call 647.
W. art. Store Street, Spratt's Wharf.

WOOD—COAL—WOOD

Telephone 407.
James Baker & Co.
(Late Baker & Colston.)

SNAP IN BARK (for a time only), \$4 per cord. Splendid dry cutwood, \$3.50 per cord. The old reliable Alexandria and Wellington Coal at \$5.50 and \$6 per ton. City office—Swanston & Oddy, Government street.

MILLINERY OPENING.

Tuesday, March 20th,

and following days.

MISS E. DUFFIE,
56 YATES STREET.

NOW IS THE TIME to get your bicycles fixed up for the season. Best work at John Hartman & Co., 115 Government street.

FLOUR

THE CREME DE LA CREME

HUDSON'S BAY

HUDSONIAN

HUDSON'S BAY

HUDSONIAN

HUDSON'S BAY

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Death of Gen. Woodgate

Commanding Officer Who Was Wounded at Spion Kop Expires in Mool Hospital.

Lord Roberts Says There is "No Special News to Report."

Successful Operations in the West—Joubert Preparing for a Stand.

(Associated Press.)

London, March 24.—Lord Roberts' dispatch saying he has nothing special to report is generally interpreted to mean that he hopes speedily to announce some intelligence gratifying to the British. The optimists even deduce from the number of minor items of news received that Lord Roberts has satisfactory news of the advance of the flying column from the southwards by a detour towards Mafeking.

Plumer's Position.

In the meanwhile Col. Plumer's position is arousing anxiety. He has with him the long train of supplies for Mafeking, the loss of which would be serious, and further information about commandant Eloff's movements is awaited with trepidation in view of the report from Pretoria that he was isolating Col. Plumer's force near Gaberone. Well informed people in South Africa, however, are more hopeful than the inhabitants of this city. The former are preparing all kinds of celebrations to take place on the announcement of the raising of the siege of Mafeking. A sword of honor is in readiness for presentation to Col. Baden-Powell.

Battle Imminent.

A dispatch from Maseru, Basutoland, dated yesterday, seems to dispose of the story that Gen. French was fighting yesterday, but it indicates that a battle is imminent.

Boers Massing.

From elsewhere come stories of the Boers rallying at various points. Kroonstad is well entrenched, and General Joubert is preparing to make a determined stand, while the Boers in the eastern districts have been ordered to rally at Eicksburg, northward of Ladybrand, in the Orange Free State, doubtless with the view of attempting to intercept the junction of the forces commanded by Lord Roberts and General Buller. Another Boer force at Pauresmeit, southwest of Bloemfontein, is in a defiant mood, so the southern part of the Orange Free State is not yet subdued.

The Canadians.

Sir Charles Parsons, commanding a column in the western district composed of Canadians and others, has arrived at Van Wyksdal, between which and Kenhardt a force of insurgents is reported to be entrenched.

Col. Hercher, commanding the Canadian mounted rifles, is convalescent at Carnarvon, and will rejoin the troops on Sunday.

DISPATCH FROM ROBERTS.

London, March 24.—Lord Roberts' telegram to the war office from Bloemfontein under the date of March 23-d, evening, is as follows:

"There is no special news to report. The country south of this place is generally settling down. Numbers of arms have been delivered up and the people are beginning to recognize the advantage of bringing supplies for sale.

"The movement of the troops in the western district is being attended with good results."

FRENCH'S FORCE RESTING.

Bloemfontein, Friday, March 23.—Advices from Thabanchu, between Bloemfontein and Ladybrand, on the Orange Free State border, dated March 22nd, says Gen. French's force is resting there and distributing Lord Roberts' proclamation.

"One of the former presidents of the Orange Free State, Sir John Henry Brand, continues his duties as Landrost. He appears quite willing to co-operate with the new regime. The people generally, outwardly, express satisfaction with the advent of the British.

The insurgents in the northern part of Cape Colony have been detected in an ingenious swindle. It appears that before the departure of the Boers they purchased quantities of the notes of the Boer forces, which they are now presenting to the British authorities demanding compensation for property alleged to have been requisitioned or damaged. The loyalists, who are the actual losers of the goods, are infuriated.

GEN. WOODGATE DEAD.

London, March 24.—Advices received here announce the death in the Mool hospital, yesterday, of General Sir Edward Woodgate, who was wounded in the engagement at Spion Kop on Jan. 24th.

The late General Woodgate was born on Nov. 1st, 1845, at Bathproughton, Worcestershire. He served with the Abyssinian expedition in 1865, receiving a medal, and served in the Ashanti war of 1873-4, receiving a medal with clasps and being mentioned in dispatches. He served in the Zulu war of 1879 as staff officer. He received a medal with clasps, was mentioned in the dispatches and received brevet of major. He was made a staff officer in the West Indies, serving there from 1880 to 1885, proceeding to India as regimental officer in the autumn of the latter year, and returning in December, 1889. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel in 1893, and to colonel in 1897, and was placed in command of the regimental district of the King's Own at Lancaster. In April, 1898, he was sent to command the troops in Sierra Leone, where the natives were in rebellion.

Officers for Halifax.

Ottawa, March 24.—The officers for Halifax garrison battalion are announced today. The lieutenant-colonel commanding is Lieut.-Col. Vidal and the officers for A Company (British Columbia and Manitoba) are Lieut.-Col. J. McKay, 42nd Battalion; Lieutenants, Lieut. H. C. Ackroyd, 6th Rifles, and Lieut. F. P. Clark, 12th Battalion.

Patriotic Fund.

Ottawa, March 24.—The Canadian Patriotic fund has passed the two hundred thousand dollar mark, having reached the sum of \$208,639.

Capetown, March 24.—Sir Alfred Milner, who is on a mission northward, has arrived at Durban.

A CHICAGO FATALITY.

Two Men Found Dying in the Streets—One Death.

(Associated Press.)

Chicago, March 24.—Two men, who are supposed to have been assaulted by strikers yesterday, were taken to the county hospital last night in a serious condition. One of them died later. His name was Gustave Smith, 38 years of age. August Easterbrook, 36 years old, sustained concussion of the brain.

Mystery surrounds the manner in which Smith received his injuries. He was found lying on the street car tracks with his nose broken and lips cut. At the hospital he said the injury, in his opinion, had been inflicted with a club. Easterbrook's injury are also shrouded in mystery. He was picked up on the street unconscious, and was still in that condition early to-day. His condition was such that he could not give testimony at the inquest over the body of Smith that the latter had been knocked down by a club train, thus receiving the injuries from which he died. They also averred that Easterbrook had been injured by falling against a curb stone, that had the strikers attacked the man they could not have failed to attract attention, as Easterbrook was picked up where there were many people on the street.

The Budget Speech

Additional British Preference Will Reduce the Taxation to Canadians.

Concession to the Dominion—Public Debt Will Be Reduced.

Forty-two Commissions for Canadian Officers in the Imperial Army.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, March 24.—Everyone to-day is talking of the splendid effect the budget speech produced to-day. Old-time Conservatives are forced to admit that the financial statement was a masterpiece, both in the manner of its presentation and the matter it contained. Mr. Foster was not only unable to reply, but the Citizen, the opposition organ here, has not one word to say editorially on the subject.

The additional preference to Britain will greatly reduce taxation to Canadians, and will aid the mother country as well. The admission of Canadian stocks to the trustee lists in Britain is a great concession to Canada, and the fact that the current year will show a reduction in the public debt is a terrible rebuke to those who have been clamoring about increased taxation.

Commissions for Canadians.

A cable has been received to-day at the militia department stating that 42 commissions have been given to Canadian officers in the Imperial army. There are to be four in the Royal Artillery and eight in the infantry for students of the Royal Military College. There are also to be ten in the Royal Artillery and twenty in the infantry to officers of the Canadian militia, making 42 in all. The Minister of Militia will say who these commissions are to be given to.

Timber Berths.

An order-in-council has been passed providing that the annual rental of timber berths situated between Eagle Pass and Yale shall be reduced from five cents an acre to five dollars per square mile, and the reductions established by the order of 1st July, 1898, be amended accordingly.

Land in Yukon.

An order-in-council of 6th July, 1898, fixed the price of land in the Yukon at \$10 per acre. An order has been passed reducing this to figures varying from \$2.50 to \$5 on lands south of the White Horse rapids and not adjacent to the railway. Not more than one thousand acres can be sold to one individual.

NOTES FROM NANAIMO.

Ralph Smith Leaves for Rossland Where He Will Address Miners.

(Special to the Times.)

Nanaimo, March 24.—Ralph Smith, M.P., left this morning for Rossland, where he will address a meeting to be held there on Monday night, with the object of straightening out the present labor troubles. Mr. Smith yesterday received a telegram signed by Hon. Smith Curtis and J. M. Martin asking him to go there and meet Commissioner Clute.

H. McConnell arrived here from Campbellton last evening and left this morning on his way to England. Mr. McConnell served a term of enlistment in a Worcester regiment, and a few weeks ago he wrote applying for a place in his old regiment. On Thursday he received a telegram informing him that a place was ready for him. Mr. McConnell was working in the mines, but he immediately threw up his position and started out. He leaves a wife and family at Union, who will return to England as soon as they can dispose of their household effects.

NEW UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

(Associated Press.)
New York, March 24.—With a river spade, in the presence of thousands of persons, Mayor Van Wyck today lifted from an opening in the city hall square a few pounds of earth, which formally began work on the underground rapid transit railway system. The ceremony which marked the beginning of this great engineering feat was being an event of such great importance. A great multitude gathered in the square and overflowed into the adjoining streets, requiring the services of a thousand policemen to handle.

THE CARNegie COMPANY.

(Associated Press.)
Trenton, N. J., March 24.—The Carnegie Co., the formation of which has resulted from the recent confessions of Andrew Carnegie and B. C. Frick, when the business difficulty between them was settled, was incorporated here to-day. The capital is \$10,000,000, and the stock is all subscribed. The value of each share of capital stock is \$1,000. The state receives \$25,000 fee for filing the incorporation, and the annual franchise tax will be \$11,750.

A Fac-simile



of the Brand of

Cigarettes that are

Better Than

The Best

MANUFACTURED BY

B. HOUDE & CO.,

QUEBEC.



Mobilizing Commands

General Joubert is in Command of Combined Forces at Kroonstadt.

Methuen Engages Boers North of Kimberley. Col. Plumer Near Gaborone.

London, March 24.—The main army continues to wait in Bloemfontein and interest in the fate of Mafeking has intensified with Col. Plumer's forced retirement to Crocodile Pools, where he was two months ago. Relief from the North now dwindles to improbability.

Lord Methuen is skirmishing with the Boers at Warrenton, 16 miles away. It is hoped that his military administration has a pleasant surprise in preparation for the Britishers by raising the siege of Mafeking with a strong column of cavalry and artillery detouring to Mafeking, while Commandant Synn is drawn off to engage Col. Plumer.

General French's cavalry and mounted infantry it is rumored, are fighting somewhat east of Bloemfontein. This suggests

More Boer Bad News, as Commandant Oliver's command, with two thousand wagons, is reported on the Basutoland frontier toward Kroonstadt via Ladysmith. This enormous wagon train is supposed to be moving twenty miles a day. Gen. French's cavalry posts stretch from Bloemfontein eastward to the mountains.

General Buller has not yet moved in Natal. The Eighth Division will go direct to Bloemfontein.

Lord Roberts's effective disposal at the front ten days hence will be, it is estimated, 70,000 men with easy possibility of moving eastward, forcing the Boers to

Evacuate the Biggarsburg range, and joining hands with General Buller, before continuing the promenade to Pretoria.

The Delagoa Bay railway arbitration award, is editorially considered in the morning papers. The approaching declaration of the finding of the arbitration is welcomed as coming at an appropriate moment and is bringing the acquisition of Delagoa Bay appreciably nearer.

A Daily News correspondent at Bloemfontein telegraphing Thursday says: "A letter from Mr. Putney, an interpreter in the Free State courts, has been received by his wife here, in which the writer declares that General Joubert is commanding the combined forces at Kroonstadt, where there are plenty of men, guns and foodstuffs for a determined resistance."

The Standard in its principal editorial indulges in the hope that many Boers may yet become British soldiers.

From Boer Camp. Dispatch says Free Staters are returning in crowds.

Boer Camp, Kroonstadt, Thursday, March 23.—Affairs are being put in proper shape and the Free Staters who had to leave are returning in crowds. The commands are mobilizing in great numbers and the men are more determined than ever.

President Steyn has issued a proclamation in which he warns the burghers who lay down their arms and helped the enemy that they are liable to the utmost punishment as traitors.

Springfontein, March 23.—It is reported here that Mr. Steyn has been deposed from the presidency and that the public affairs of the Free State are being administered by a committee at Kroonstadt.

Plumer Near Gaborone. He Tells of the Retreat of His Advanced Post.

London, March 24.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Lorenzo Marquez, dated Friday, says: "It is reported here, from Pretoria, that Commandant Eloff is isolating Col. Plumer's force near Gaborone."

London, March 23.—The war office has issued the following: "The general at Capetown to the secretary of war."

The following telegram has arrived from Nicholson, Bulawayo, March 16th: "The following is from Plumer: 'Lobati, March 14.—The Boers advanced from the south in considerable force this morning. They advanced from Goodie's siding. After a sharp little engagement, Lieut. Col. Bodle's advance post was compelled to retreat. The retirement

We Are Prompt, We are Careful and We are Always at Our Post.

Campbell's Prescription Store

For Pure Drugs and Chemicals.

was excellently carried out to our main position. The casualties included Lieut. Chapman and a corporal, prisoners, and two missing, probably prisoners. Chapman fell with him close to the enemy, who immediately surrounded him. The exact Boer casualties are unknown, but several were shot at short range. In the afternoon the Boers advanced further up the ridge on the left. Our twelve and a half pounder replied. The artillery duel continuing until sunset. Lieut. A. J. Riley has since died of wounds. One native was killed.

The rebellion in the Prieska district has been suppressed and Lord Kitchener is returning to Bloemfontein. A Vienna dispatch says Deputies Wolf and Lemisch have telegraphed to the Premier, Dr. von Koeber, demanding that he take steps to stop the exportation of forty-five cannon, which are said to have left the Skoda factory, Bohemia, on their way to Trieste, it being alleged that they are intended for the use of the British forces in South Africa.

The Boers have vacated Klip Dam and Windsortown is almost deserted. Their wives and families have fled with them. It is understood that Sir Alfred Milner's mission northward is connected with the enforcement of martial law. He will use his personal influence towards the pacification of disaffected centres.

A German government official authorized to speak on the subject told the correspondent of the Associated Press yesterday that there was no justification whatever for the persistent press statements here and elsewhere that Germany and the United States were making efforts on behalf of peace in South Africa. In German colonial circles it is feared that after Great Britain annexes the Transvaal the Boers will trek into German Southwest Africa. Several newspapers have referred to this possibility during the last few days, intimating that the Boers are not wanted.

ASTHMA.

Mrs. George Budden, Putnamville, Ont., says: "I feel it my duty to recommend Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, as I had the Asthma very bad; could get nothing to do me any good. A friend of mine persuaded me to try this remedy, as he had tried it, and it proved successful. I tried it and it cured me. I am thankful to-day to say I am a well man through the use of this remedy." 25 cents a bottle. Family size 50 cents.

Incendiarism continues in Barbados. There were nineteen plantation fires during the week which ended March 17th.

One person was killed, two seriously wounded and several others injured by a terrific explosion of cotton, in the photographic supply establishment of Thomas, McCallin & Co., Philadelphia, yesterday. The total damage to buildings and contents will reach about \$75,000, partly insured.

"One Good Turn Deserves Another."

It is so easy to go through life doing good and helping to make others happy. A lady who had been ill with a complication of troubles, having been thoroughly cured and now enjoying perfect health, felt it a duty to tell her friends that the specific that brought her back to health was Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Thus, after Hood's had served her well, she felt it deserved a good turn at her hands. Thousands tell the same story of blood purified and health restored. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses merits peculiar to itself.

Sick Headache.—For a long time I was troubled with sick headaches. Different medicines failed to give me relief. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, my husband having been cured of salt rheum by it, and soon it made me feel like a new woman. Mrs. ROBERT MCATEE, Deerhurst, Ont.

Impure Blood.—My wife suffered with pain and distress from an affection of the throat caused by impure blood. She was almost in despair. When she turned to Hood's Sarsaparilla, six bottles of this medicine completely cured her. Mrs. WILKINSON, Galt, Ont.

Back Ache.—My mother had severe pains in her back and back. She was obliged to give up work. A friend persuaded her to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon she was able to do her work, free from pain and had a good appetite. MRS. MORGAN, Nanaworth, N. B.

No Strength.—My whole system was run down. I was weak and could hardly get around to my work. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and after using five bottles I found that my strength had returned and appetite much improved. Mrs. KELLY, 315 Dufferin Street, Toronto, Ont.

Nerve Food.—My wife was stricken with nervous prostration. She suffered from headaches. She became weak, low-spirited and her appetite was poor. I am glad to state that Hood's Sarsaparilla has completely cured her of all her ailments. G. HELLAMY, 221 Hannah St., Hamilton, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints.

Hood's Pills cure liver bile, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Christmas at Ladysmith

Greeting From the Boers—Shells Inscribed "Compliments of the Season"

Correspondent of the Morning Leader Tells How the Day Was Spent.

Our Christmas Day was heralded by the Gordon awakes from "Puffing Billee." This was fired at 5 o'clock, about an hour after sunrise. The enemy's monster on Imbulwana sent in six more shots in rapid succession, whilst his satellites sped in a few more on their own account. It did not amount to very much, but was sufficient to let us know that the Boers did not intend to respect the great Christmas festival. This timely notification of the enemy's feeling on the subject was welcome, as it gave us fair warning that we had better not show ourselves in groups.

Consequently, Divine service was held in the camps we have selected as the least exposed to shell fire. In spite of the early morning cannonade, the usual Christmas morn services were held at the Anglican church.

The brilliant sunshine, that only gives us brief respite at night and during the feeble thunderstorms, which leaves us as quickly as they come, has brightened the town with a brightness that struck us as being

Quite Unseasonable to the wishes for a merry Christmas which passed around the camps. But we soon found that the brightness of the day was in keeping with the lightness of our spirits. The only saddening thought in our minds was the one that in ten thousand British homes there would be anxiety and trembling over the score of our safety and of our welfare. What would not we have given to have been able to send individually a few words of greeting and encouragement to friends far away over the sea? We caught the dawning rays of the sun as it rose high in the heavens, and used them to flash the message to General Buller that we were happy in Ladysmith, and wished our comrades down country a joyous Christmas. And they telegraphed us back words of reciprocal of our happiness. "Shall be with you soon." How soon? We had heard the message before.

Yet help had not come. But there, to-day was Christmas Day, and we wanted no worrying speculations. It transpired early in the day that we had received still other greetings, and from an unexpected quarter. Amongst the shells hurled at us early in the morning two were picked up unbroken, and were found to be the usual "compliments of the season" which the Boers had been so kind as to send us. One of the projectiles pitched close to the Imperial Light Horse lines—those volunteers so detached by the Boers—and on the wooden peg which the enemy fired the fuse being withdrawn it was found to contain plum pudding; the other fell in the Indian ordnance yard, but as a suspicious wire protruded from the shell, it was thought best not to take the risks of its containing nothing more hurtful than sensible delicacies. Although we could not completely ignore the credit for a vein of humor that no one could have anticipated would have come to light in his nature, it may be mentioned that the joke is

Not Absolutely Original. When we bombarded Alexandria our blackjacks sent in shells labeled "a pill for Arabi." "Inflexible mixture for the 'Arabian'" while even later, when the British fleet in Chinese waters was sent northward on the seizure of Port Arthur, a Chinese magazine was surprised by the Russian shells, the magazines to find projectiles chalked "A present for the Russians." "Put that in your pipe and smoke it" as well as several inscriptions in which Jack abashed had given undue prominence to the vernacular of the fort.

After a trugal breakfast—siege fare—"Tommy" was exuded inspection and other duties which make camps the scene of continual movement from morn till night. He sat around in groups and talked of what he would do when he did "get at 'em." Or he indulged in the few athletic sports as can be seen in such of the Boers' banners. Or he sang songs about "Lulu" and "There's only one girl in the world for me" and I suppose his thoughts went towards that girl.

In this way hours passed until the Mid-day Meal was Served. Every soldier in the garrison received a piece of plum-pudding and an extra tot of rum or of lime-juice to help him fix the day upon his memory. In these times, when an egg is a red letter and a potato a windfall, the recollection of a luxury that has become but an association of the past is highly cherished.

Several camps were paraded before the repeat to listen to the reading of the Queen's message to the army in South Africa, which was received by helicopter in the course of the morning. Other camps were drawn up later in the day—some as late as ten o'clock in the night—and so it happened that for hours on end the sound of ringing cheers rose over Ladysmith and was echoed, let us hope, away to the hills where the Boers kept watch and ward upon us.

The enthusiastic cheering given for Her Majesty the Queen was heard by Her Majesty the Queen on the call of "Ladysmith." "Sir George White" and "Our Officers" the enemy must have thought that we were a queer sort of starving garrison. For they say on family expectations this day will be our last, as if they did not know that we should eat every horse in the town before knocking under to hunger. Even then "Tommy" would not be

satisfied unless he were given an opportunity of Cutting His Way through the investing force.

The afternoon was spent in making calls and receiving visitors. "Loved ones" were remembered in most of the places where men gathered to exchange the greetings that the occasion demanded, and as our minds constantly turned to their anxiety and worry the day was not overladen with gay thoughts, unbroken though our spirits remained. The Boers put in about a score of shots during the afternoon to spoil supposedly festive assemblages; but no damage of any sort rewarded their efforts to make things disagreeable.

After nightfall we gave ourselves up to the modified form of revelry to which we were bound by circumstances. "Tommy" sat around, again in groups, watching the sheet-lighting that followed the tropical heat of the day, and indulged in an occasional song. His officers met in their messes, and spent the evening in pretty much the same fashion. There were

A Few Organized "Smokers," where harmony was kept in good order by the aid of a piano or violin.

In town itself a Christmas tree was provided by Colonel Dartnell, of the Natal Mounted Police, Col. Rhodes, Major C. J. Davis, and another collected the presents. The tree was a marvel to the youngsters. Quite 200 children were brought by their mothers or by big sisters, and all participated in the distribution of valuable presents, which included four enormous Christmas trees, representing Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and South Africa. The tree was a marvel to the youngsters. Quite 200 children were brought by their mothers or by big sisters, and all participated in the distribution of valuable presents, which included four enormous Christmas trees, representing Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and South Africa.

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JEFFRIES-SHARKEY FIGHT.

Interesting Exhibition of Biograph Pictures at the Victoria Theatre.

Last night patrons of the Victoria Theatre were entertained to a novel performance, being an exhibition of the biograph pictures of the Jeffries-Sharkey fight.

The audience was not large, but general appreciation was expressed regarding the performance. The oscillation of the canvas and the glimmer of the light from the exhibition trying on the eyes, but doubtless in the march of improvement in these matters will eliminate these features and make possible a performance wholly enjoyable. The prize fight itself was rather monotonous from the fact that twenty-five rounds were strung out, in every one of which the major portion of the time was occupied by the cool self-possession of the men in the clinch.

The first round gave the spectator a very good impression of the general characteristics of the fight, and the odds against which the plucky sailor was tested. From his boots up and aggressive as he was until his spirit was broken by the physical superiority of his opponent, Sharkey was palpably outclassed by the superior reach and general tactics of Jeffries. The latter introduces a style of fighting which is familiar now to those who study the illustrated papers, but which cannot be appreciated until exemplified within the ropes. It is not a pretty style, but it is marvellously effective. There is a feline adroitness in every movement from the time he slips out from his corner until he administers the coup-de-grace to the opponent. The man's head and shoulders are advanced to an extraordinary degree, while the stomach is drawn back, leaving the whole body in a crouching attitude. This renders necessary the protection of the head and shoulders only, and allows Jeffries to keep his hands down in a manner which is restive compared to the high guard maintained by his smaller antagonist, and to literally wear him out. This handicapped, however, there is something chivalric in the proud posture of the sailor, although he does not hesitate to duck and clinch continually to avoid the severe hammer blows of his antagonist. The distinctly contrary tactics of the two men are in themselves a study.

Little less interesting than the fight itself are the features of the ring side—the anxious backers and attendants in the corners, the perspiring spectators, occasionally fortifying themselves from pocket flasks, and innumerable other trifles making an exceedingly interesting picture.

The performance will be repeated to-night.

KING MENELIK.

A Christian King in Africa Friendly to Europeans.

Here is Menelik of Ethiopia, victor over Italian legions with Gatling guns and smokeless powder—A black, whose hair is turning white, for he has passed the 50-year point; massive in chest, strong in tread though of a slender gait, with restless eyes under bushy brows—warrior in idea and build, as in fact, says Cleveland Moffett in the Windsor Magazine.

There is much of contradiction in Menelik, for tradition makes him a Hebrew by descent from Solomon, and Shaka's Queen, and yet he shows no sign of the Jew's straight nose and thick lips, sternness of glance, with kindness in the smile, a fighter and a patriarch, and a Christian king. Let us place the place of this man as a ruler of negroes; say rather a ruler of dark-skinned Romans, some many shades lighter than himself, with classic cut of features, high brows, thin lips, straight hair, a proper type by far, than Menelik himself, who shows a mingling of races, wherefrom, it may be, comes his strength. These Ethiopians wear the garb worn in Caesar's time, the pharaohs being quite the Roman toga in form and way of draping. They go bareheaded for the most part, though some bind their brows with a white turban, and barefooted; that is, all save Menelik, who alone in the realm has taken to European shoes and European hat—symbols, one may believe, of his friendliness to western innovations.

A Country of Lions.

A country of lions and rugged men this Ethiopia, as the people call it, not Abyssinia, while it is a disconcerting word in use among the Arabs. An Ethiopian worthy to wear in battle the lion's skin that Menelik gives to the bravest must be one who can go three days without food, fighting the white or brown-skinned "barbarians" and mountains; one who cares nothing for pain or death. It is a custom among these men after battle or warlike manoeuvres to squat down on the ground in long line and fire their rifles in the air, barrels up, butts between the knees; no wound or carriage here, but bullets that would or kill whomsoever they strike in the desert. A canon starts for down the line, rolling backward and forward, until it settles into a groove of mystery about the Emperor himself, then dies away at the further side. And the bullets come down upon soldiers or citizens as may be—for this thing, like as not, takes place in a crowded city. "Would it not be wise, Your Majesty," asked a French traveller, "against at such a reckless procedure, to use blank cartridges?" "Why not?" asked Menelik. "It would economize rifle balls and save life." "I do not mind losing a few rifle balls, if it makes my people despatch them."

Full of Bullet Holes.

The Italians f and at Adowa what these soldiers' cut of rifle balls; saw them come bounding on in the charge, pierced through and through with Mauser bullets, and go on together, saw the Emperor himself toward the close rush in, waving his sword, and kill with his own hands. The Abyssinians to use the accepted word, go into battle with modern rifles, and know how to use them; but in the heat of action their spirit is to throw these down and come at the enemy man to man with sabre and shield. Each one carries on his left arm a convex wooden shield of hippopotamus hide, so thick and tough that it takes a swift flying projectile to be deflected by it. Of 21,000 men, blacks and whites, who fought in this battle on the 1st of March, 2000, 1,000 escaped, about 8,000 were made prisoners, and the rest were killed. And at Amba Abeg, which preceded this final disaster, the Italians found out what it means to fight an army that knows no defeat, but knows only how to fight better. Doddy's Kidney Pills, the only cure on earth for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Disinences of Women, and all other Kidney Diseases.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure Biliousness.

Body building, as they understood it in Greece and Rome, is lost art. Young men flat chested, flabby muscled, slouch along the streets, with scarcely one physical attribute of manhood.

And yet these young men would like to be well muscled, supple, erect and hardy. But they don't know how to go about it.

They try dumb bells, rowing and boxing, but only in a half hearted way. Their sports should be play to them but are really work. This condition is an ill nourished body. The stomach is not working properly. The digestive and nutritive organs are not in active health. The result is that the nutrition for the body is not distributed in proper proportions to make blood, bone and muscle.

Weak young men who take a course of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will find a marked change in their physical strength and energy. The body will be built up so that they will be able to perform any physical feat, but be the natural exercise enjoyed by muscles which are nourished into firm health.

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Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa. "The firm of Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., of Dorchester, Mass., put up one of the few really pure cocoas, and physicians are quite safe in specifying their brand."—Domestic Medical Monthly. A copy of Miss Parson's "Choice Recipes" will be mailed free upon application. WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD. ESTABLISHED 1780. Branch House, 6 Hospital St., Montreal.

Northern Supplies

CAN BE BEST PURCHASED AT WEILER BROS.

Unanimously Endorsed

Island Railway Project Considered by the Board of Trade Yesterday.

Mr. Heubach Addressed Members on the Coming Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

The proposed island extension railway scheme met with the unanimous endorsement of the Board of Trade at the general meeting yesterday afternoon, when representative merchants were present for the purpose of considering this important subject. The speakers were few, but of undoubted authority, and the discussion would certainly have been of superlative interest in the light of the marked approval of the scheme demonstrated by these present in their unanimous vote. The members also had the pleasure of listening to an interesting address by P. W. Heubach on the industrial exhibition to be held at Winnipeg on July 23rd next. The association represented by Mr. Heubach is desirous of constructing a building for the purpose of allowing a comprehensive display of British Columbia products, and in order that the entire premises may be typically British Columbian, the association desires that British Columbia lumber be used in the erection. In accordance with Mr. Heubach's representations, the matter was referred to the Board of Trade Council, with a recommendation that they pass a resolution to the provincial government requesting their favorable consideration.

Vice-President L. G. McQuade presided, and there were present Messrs. Simon Leiser, C. H. Lagin, A. L. Williams, James Thomson, A. G. McCandless, Stephen Jones, G. Foster, J. Bell, Lawrence Goodacre, Joshua Davies, J. O. McClure, H. Bullen, D. W. Higgins, M.P.P.; J. H. Turner, M.P.P.; Henry Saunders, Capt. William Meyer, E. E. Wootton, H. Smith, W. H. Ellis, C. D. Mason, Thomas Shotbolt, J. Mitchell, John Plover, H. Schooback and Joseph Leiser.

After the usual preliminaries the chairman called upon C. H. Lagin, who in commencing pointed out that the time had arrived when something should be done regarding the project under consideration. During the last parliamentary session a prominent gentleman of Vancouver Island introduced a number of the members regarding the possibility of securing a subsidy, and a most favorable reply was received. This gentleman, however, was informed that before the matter could receive consideration, a company must be incorporated, and as a consequence the present bill was introduced before parliament. The speaker referred to an American gentleman who was interested in the project, and the plan outlined to him contained the proposed inauguration of a line of railway from the northern terminus of the railway to the Alaskan port, ferry connections with the British Columbia mainland and to American railway enterprises in the south, and the acquisition of the E. & N. railway, the cost of such a scheme being estimated at \$8,000,000.

Mr. McCandless was interested in the scheme, as was also a gentleman now in New York, who intended to submit to associated capitalists extensive information on the subject. After referring to the resolutions of endorsement passed at the meeting in the Philharmonic hall and the city council, the speaker stated that he had forwarded to Ottawa petitions containing 2,000 names, while in his possession were others with 1,500 names. The Vancouver city council and board of trade had been communicated with, but as yet had not replied. In conclusion, Mr. Lagin submitted the following resolution:

"Resolved: That this board regards the proposed railway to the north end of Vancouver Island as a work for the advantage of British Columbia and the Yukon territory, and recommends it to the favorable consideration of the provincial government and the parliament of Canada as deserving of assistance by a reasonable subsidy. Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the provincial representatives at Ottawa."

This resolution was seconded by Simon Leiser.

A. G. McCandless was certain that all present were unanimously in favor of the scheme, and protracted discussion, under such a circumstance, was consequently unnecessary. All concurred in the resolution, and he felt sure the resolution would be passed without one dissenting voice.

J. H. Turner suggested that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to each of the local members of the Dominion parliament, and this clause was embodied in the resolution.

A. G. McCandless then relieved L. G. McQuade as chairman, and introduced Mr. Heubach, general manager of the Winnipeg Industrial Association.

After expressing on behalf of the association his appreciation of the courtesy displayed by the board in laying aside their rules of procedure to enable him to address them, Mr. Heubach explained his object in visiting the coast. This was in connection with the annual industrial exhibition to be held in Winnipeg during the coming summer, information regarding which he had given in a former communication. He had addressed to one of the previous presidents, A. C. Plummerfelt, and which read as follows:

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 17th, 1900.
A. C. Plummerfelt, Esq., Victoria, B. C.
Dear Mr. Plummerfelt:—I beg again to refer to the conversation I had the pleasure of having with you ten or twelve days ago in Montreal, in relation to the matter of a sufficient British Columbia building being erected on the exhibition grounds here, in time for our 25th Century fair, which is to open on the 23rd July.

As you will remember, I pointed out that the association had been endeavoring for the past couple of years to provide accommodation for a thoroughly representative

exhibit of the resources of British Columbia. The matter has been brought before the attention of the Dominion government, with the result that the department of the Interior has undertaken to provide us with a grant, nearly sufficient to cover the cost of erecting the building, provided it is entirely constructed of British Columbia woods, and the C. P. R. have undertaken to carry this lumber free of cost from British Columbia to Winnipeg.

I had considerable correspondence with the principal lumber dealers in your province last spring on this subject, but unfortunately the matter was taken up so late in the season that it was found impossible to carry the scheme through in time for last year, but I think if you will do as you kindly promised, and see a few of these gentlemen personally, and have the question reopened, I am sure that you will succeed in interesting them.

We feel it is needless for us to point out the value of such a building viewed from a British Columbia standpoint. From the very nature of things, the demand for lumber, fish, and, more particularly, your lumber, must become a most important factor in our trade relations, consequently to be perpetually in evidence before the tens of thousands of people who visit our fair annually, will certainly result in immense advantage.

No stronger fact in support of this assertion can be used than that both the Dominion government and the C. P. R. have gone as far out of their usual course, as they have gone, in endeavoring to put a plan in operation whereby the resources of British Columbia can be shown to advantage, not only to agriculturists, but to business men and capitalists looking for trade, as well as for investment and speculative opportunities.

It seems to me that it is a matter of provincial government should assist in, to what extent, of course, is for them to determine. If the cost of the lumber is divided up, as it should be, amongst your provincial mill owners, a very small additional grant from the provincial government would place the matter on a sound basis.

I trust therefore you will do everything in your power to help the scheme along, and you may rely upon our hearty cooperation, or even, if you consider it advisable or necessary, I would be prepared to go over to the coast and take the matter up personally with such gentlemen as you might consider it would be to our mutual interest to approach.

I might probably explain that the idea is to have the building—somewhere about 300x50, to use one side of it entirely for mineral exhibit, and the other side for a display from the different experimental farms controlled by the Dominion government, or in other words, to have a practical demonstration of the products of Western Canada centred in one attractive building.

Yours truly,
P. W. HEUBACH,
General Manager.

Continuing, Mr. Heubach stated that at Vancouver he had the pleasure of meeting the Lumbermen's Association, and they had agreed to supply lumber for the erection of the building on the exhibition grounds on the understanding that the provincial government would assist them to the extent they had requested the speaker to confer with the various boards of trade and, if possible, obtain from them resolutions of endorsement to be forwarded to the government recommending that the required assistance be given in order that the exhibit might be representative of the province. The exhibition was conducted on the broadest terms, for the benefit of the country, but so far the only weak point was the absence of an exhibit from the far West. Since his visit to the coast, the speaker stated he was positive that should the province be represented by a comprehensive exhibit it would be one of the greatest attractions to the exhibition.

The chairman, A. G. McCandless, expressed his pleasure at hearing from Mr. Heubach, and was certain his proposal would receive the endorsement of the board.

Mr. Heubach pointed out that it would be necessary for the lumber to be shipped as soon as possible in order that the building might be erected by July 23rd. He suggested that a resolution be passed by the board referring the matter to the council of the board, with power to act. The Vancouver and New Westminster boards had passed resolutions recommending to the government that the required assistance be granted.

The chairman suggested that the matter be referred to the council of the board of trade, with a strong recommendation to take the necessary action.

In moving accordingly, James Thomson spoke highly of the proposal, incidentally mentioning that Mr. Heubach and he had been friends of twenty years standing.

C. H. Lagin seconded, and inquired whether the proposed building would be permanent.

Replying, Mr. Heubach stated that the building would be permanent, as it would be utilized for the same purpose each year, the exhibition being an annual event. It was an immense advertising facility. Last year trains from Dakota and other states brought over 5,000 visitors, while Mr. Whitney of the North Pacific had informed the speaker that this year fully 8,000 visitors would come from the States. Timber from this province would be exhibited to the best advantage, and the department desired British Columbia lumber for the construction purposes in order that the building might be a British Columbian affair.

The resolution of James Thomson carried unanimously, Simon Leiser suggesting that a special meeting of the board of trade be called in the near future. The meeting then adjourned.

AGITATORS IMPRISONED.
(Associated Press.)
Fort de France, March 24.—Those arrested during the last disturbances here charged with unlawfully interfering with the right of labor at La Soufriere have been sentenced by the Colonial Council of Port de France to terms varying from one year to six months in prison. Those arrested at Trois Rivières were all sentenced to six months. The situation is calm, and Colonial Inspectors Picard and Demarail are continuing the general inquiry into the cause of the disturbances.

Three Cheers For Canada!

Letter From a Well-Known Victorian Touring Through Europe.

Continental Nations Do Not Share Our Correspondent's Enthusiasm at British Success.

To the Editor: Three times three cheers for Canada! For "Bohls" who gave us the chance! For the Royal Canadian Regiment who took it! And again for Buller who relieved Ladysmith! For White who kept it! And for all the British troops in South Africa! Hurrah! Again and again! Please pardon all this enthusiasm, coming to you late in the day as it does, but it is a far cry from here to B. C. via Victoria, and there are no Canadians known to me with whom I can shout. Verily it is a proud thing to say that one comes from Canada!

Like all of the best of things it is tinged with sadness, however, and several names familiar to me have appeared among the killed and wounded of our brave fellow countrymen—the regiment has done what all good Canadians thought it would do, its duty, and it is done so well that the world rings with its performance. In Rome the English community were full of its praises, and drank to the Canadians when we celebrated together at dinner on the evening of the arrival of the news of Cronje's surrender. On that day, but it is to be seen wherever one goes.

"You may take on the wings of the morning And hop round the earth till you're dead, But you can't get away from the tune that they play."

To the blooming old rag overhead. Not that my wings have grown, neither am I on the hop, or round the world, but the fact nevertheless remains that what Kipling has said, is as far as I have learned literally true. Such has been my experience, and in Rome, where the flag was in such evidence, Canadians had something to do, both directly and indirectly, with bringing it there. You may have noticed that the first lord of the admiralty wound up his speech on the remark that he was not going to steam slowly in firing a salute, with the words, "It is everywhere. It is here. We saw it arrive yesterday on a huge battleship. Surely there are not many more beautiful sights on this earth than the magnificent flag of Naples, with Vesuvius actively smoking away in the background, and a great sailing ship steaming slowly in firing a salute, with the good old flag fluttering in the breeze. Talking about active volcanoes, what is this one reads of provincial politics?

One day it appears a government is dismissed, the next that an almost unanimous vote of want of confidence in the new premier is passed, and the Lieutenant Governor reads his speech on proroguing the House to empty benches and a hoisting gallery! Truly, some of the South American administrations have nothing to envy in those of British Columbia! But away with politics. It may be mentioned here, not for the first time perhaps, that the unsettled state of politics in the province is far from producing a good effect in London. It does not need any great perception to become aware of that fact.

Possibly it may interest your readers to hear of the feeling with which Great Britain and the war are regarded here on the continent. In France there is no question as to the anti-British spirit prevailing, though I would not go so far as to say that it was universal. Incidents are not wanting to indicate it. For instance, in Nice, not so very long ago, sixty English visitors at one of the hotels departed in a body for the Italian Riviera. They said they would not spend another minute in France if they could help it. Presumably the French press were the cause of this. In the same place we were amused to see some Frenchmen who had been much tickled by a cartoon in Le Rire, representing His Majesty as a football being kicked by Kruger, turn to the bulletin in the Credit Lyonnais, a few yards further on, containing in large scroll the views of Lord Roberts's successful movement.

These are the qualities which mark the sanity of perfect genius, that distinguish a Milton from a Shelley, a Nelson from a Dundonald, and a Marlborough from a Peterborough—and it is in virtue of these, indicating, as they do, the perfect balance of transcendent ability, that Marlborough takes rank with the mightiest of England's sons, with Shakespeare, with Bacon, and with Newton, as "the greatest statesman and the greatest general that this country or any other country has produced." "A History of the British Army," by John W. Fortescue.

In 1804 and onwards.

The Schleswig-Holstein campaign of 1804 was marked by an incident recalling the French bands at the commencement of the century. At the storming of the Duple redoubts by the Prussians, the storming parties were played to their respective redoubts, right through the zone of fire, by the stirring music of "Prenez garde!" Again, on seeing that victory was his, the "Red Prince" ordered up the massed bands to play a Te Deum.

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And simultaneously the spirit of the beleaguered assaillants underwent a short-lived transformation. They shook up courage again, responded cheerfully to the word of command, and finally succeeded in hurling the enemy back from the position he had won. In fact, was the remarkable nature of the action, that from depleted Turkish troops, that in all subsequent assaults

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One curious feature regarding true health food is that its use will reduce the weight of a corpulent person with unhealthy flesh, and will add to the weight of a thin person not properly nourished. There is abundance of evidence to prove this.

and General French's then probable relief of Kimberley. To say that their faces experienced a lightning change in putting it mild. Much the same scene was repeated at Monte Carlo, where the war bulletins are posted up in the Casino. What is the cause of it, you ask? "Fashoda and jealousy," as a Russian traveller expressed it. In Germany we are not in much better favor, according to the press and the people one meets who have been travelling there. Here in drowsy Italy it is different. True it is that one of its papers did compare the position of the British Empire at the moment of its reverses with the ancient Roman Empire just before its decline, but on the whole the easy-going successors of that mighty Empire are with us. However it doesn't seem to "cut very much of a figure" whether the powers are with us or not, and in any case Great Britain's circle of friends in Europe was never very large.

Poor old Italy, for she is both, particularly the former. Here in her largest city there are certainly more signs of progress. If one asks why it is that there is so much poverty and idleness and want of push, he is invariably met with the reply that it is the climate—always the climate. But the ancient Romans, how did they do so well? "The climate again—it must have changed."

Naples, March 4th, 1900.

CURE FOR HEARTBURN.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are the Only Sure Remedy.

They and They Only Have Never Failed to Cure This Common Ailment—Their Effect is Permanent and Positive.

Heartburn is a very common form of indigestion. It is known to medical men by the name of Acid Dyspepsia. Acid Dyspepsia is a result of the fermentation in the stomach, of food that has been only partially digested. Gas is created by the process of fermentation. It fills the stomach, pressing against the walls, causing a bitter, burning taste.

Acid Dyspepsia is due to weakness of the stomach, which cannot digest the food. The only way to cure the trouble is to restore the stomach to its natural healthy condition.

This result is effected by Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. Their first effect is to thoroughly digest the food accumulated in the stomach. In this accomplished, the Tablets exert their curative power on the stomach. They stimulate the glands and cause them to secrete the gastric juice and other liquids that are necessary to bring about perfect digestion.

When this has been done Acid Dyspepsia cannot exist. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure the trouble. No other remedy ever known will do it, or can do it. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets have never failed to do it. Try a box, and be cured for good, of your heartburn.

PATIENCE AND THE GENERAL.

Napoleon, for all his theatrical tricks, had no heart's tenderness in him, and could not bear the intoxication of success. Marlborough never suffered triumph to turn his head, to diminish his generosity toward enemies, to tempt him from the path of sound military practice, or to obscure his meriting rivalry in the heart of things. "Marlborough," says Warrington, "was remarkable for his cool, steady undauntedness," and this quality was one which never deserted him. Nevertheless, if there be one attribute which should be chosen as supremely characteristic of the man, it is that which William Pitt selected as the first requisite of a statesman—patience; "patience," as the Duke himself once wrote to Godolphin, "which can overcome all things." Patience which, as may be seen in a hundred passages during the war, was possessed by him in such measure that it appears almost godlike.

These are the qualities which mark the sanity of perfect genius, that distinguish a Milton from a Shelley, a Nelson from a Dundonald, and a Marlborough from a Peterborough—and it is in virtue of these, indicating, as they do, the perfect balance of transcendent ability, that Marlborough takes rank with the mightiest of England's sons, with Shakespeare, with Bacon, and with Newton, as "the greatest statesman and the greatest general that this country or any other country has produced." "A History of the British Army," by John W. Fortescue.

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Telephone: 45.
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Daily, one week, by carrier, 15c.
Twice-a-week Times, per annum, 1.50.
Copy for changes of advertisements must be handed in at the office not later than 11 o'clock a.m.; if received later than that hour, will be changed the following day.

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E. N. HIBBEN & COMPANY, 69 Government street.
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GEORGE MARSDEN, News Agent, corner Yates and Government.
W. WALKER (Switch Grocery), Esquimalt road.
W. WILBY, 91 Douglas street.
MRS. CROOK, Victoria West post office.
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DRAWING TOGETHER.

The announcement of the Dominion Finance Minister in the House at Ottawa yesterday that there will be a further increase in the British preference at the end of the present financial year will, we believe, be received with acclamation from one end of Canada to the other. It was gratifying to be told of the abounding prosperity of the country, no doubt, as shown in the great increase of revenue; but such gratification was as nothing compared with the satisfaction of knowing that as our increasing business was due to the British demand for our products a further lowering of duties in favor of the merchandise of the mother land was considered advisable. It is scarcely conceivable that any public man will have the hardihood to contend that this recognition of our obligations to Britain in innumerable ways will not prove more effective in strengthening the bonds that join the Empire and eventually bringing about what we all desire to see, a practical scheme of Imperial Federation, than the proposal of the Conservatives, that we should demand from the British government preference for preference. It is a pity some of those opposed to the Government call the Liberal policy of discrimination in favor of Britain a myth, a will-o'-the-wisp and other pet names. Dr. Montague says in the House that the taxation on British goods imported into Canada was reduced by only two and three-quarter millions annually thereby. That of itself is quite a load to be relieved of, and if we add nearly ten per cent. to it will be still more worthy of consideration. The great point in this measure which will appeal to all sons of the Empire is that taxation is being reduced, and that is making the reduction an encouraging trade within the Empire. It has been contended by some that

there is no distinction between the policy of the Liberals and that of the Conservatives in regard to trade matters; it is merely a question of leaders, not of principles. The discussion in the House of Commons during the past two weeks should remove that erroneous view. The opposition leaders have declared that in trade no distinction should be shown; Great Britain has no more right to special treatment than the United States, Germany, Holland or France. The government policy has been made known through the Finance Minister, and all the world now knows what it is. We are absolutely certain of what the Canadian view will be, and await with confidence the opinions of the press of Great Britain and the world. We expect some adverse comments from United States journals and statesmen, but they have no ground for complaint. They have had repeated offers from Canada of a preference on certain lines in our markets for like concessions in favor of our merchants and farmers, but all such overtures have been rejected. We shall now go on our way with equanimity. Our farmers in the East have found a permanent market for their products in Great Britain; those of the West will have an even better one when our mineral industries are developed; and when the agricultural interests are in a healthy state nothing can result but prosperity for all.

DROP HYSTERICS.

It is now recognized that the only "constitutional" way of settling our political difficulties in British Columbia is through the ballot box, and we believe all right-thinking men will deprecate the action of the agitators who are endeavoring to get the people together in order that some demagogue may have an opportunity of haranguing the electors. And, abusing the Lieut.-Governor. His Honor has evidently made up his mind as to the course he intends to pursue, as may be gathered by his answer to the business men's deputation, and if that influential body were unable to impress upon him the necessity of deviating from the path he has decided to walk in, what possibility is there of his listening to the ravings of hysterical politicians? At the time Mr. Martin was selected as Premier the Times said it could not see how it was possible for the Lieutenant-Governor to justify his action in calling upon a man who had no following in the House, and apparently very few adherents in the country, to form a government. According to all precedent and practical common sense if a Lieut.-Governor decides on dismissing his ministers he must have in view successors whom he has very little doubt will be able to appeal to the electorate with success. We still adhere to that opinion; but now that a Premier has been selected it is only reasonable to admit that he must have time to set things in order and elaborate his policy before appealing to the country. The cabinet is being completed as fast as possible. Mr. Martin apparently following the principles of Sir John Macdonald in selecting men who so far have not occupied a very prominent part in the political world, but who nevertheless may be men of ability for all that. We hope the campaign will be conducted decently and along the regular lines, for we believe the people are tired of this eternal harping on the Lieut.-Governor.

A COMPARISON.

A word with the Democratic papers and orators of the United States. They say that if another party were in power the Boer Republics would not be wiped out of existence. Suppose we in Canada are now preparing, and have been preparing for twenty years, as some American statesmen seem to suspect, for an invasion of the United States. We conclude that the time has arrived to strike and our soldiers make a raid on United States territory, loot and burn property and murder and maim the citizens of the republic. When the Americans collected their forces and drove back the invaders, would they be likely to go no further than the boundary line? If the Canadians were to put in a plea for the cessation of hostilities on the basis of each side retaining exactly what it had before the fighting commenced, would their request be granted? Would there be any Canada, as a colony or a nation, in existence? We are inclined to think that if we were guilty of any such crime against mankind, not to mention the foolishness of our ambition, in a very short time we would all find ourselves out-and-out Yankees. The punishment would not be a heavy one, but it would serve us right for indulging in such crazy dreams of conquest and our lack of knowledge of the strength of those whom we were assailing. Yet in embarking on such an expedition we would not be exhibiting a whit more lack of common sense and proper realization of the future we were preparing for ourselves than did the Boer republics in attacking Great Britain, and our ignorance would not serve us as a plea to avert our absorption in the American republic any more than will that of the Boers avail them as a reason why they should not become colonies of the British Empire.

THE PRESIDENT'S OFFER.

A labored effort is being made on the part of certain United States papers to create the impression that the offer of President McKinley of his kind offices in behalf of the Boers cannot be viewed by the British as other than the friendly act of a friendly government. All the same the attitude of the United States is a disappointment to the people of the United Kingdom. It has been asked what the Americans would have thought if the British government had offered its services to bring about peace during the war with Spain after the Americans had gained a couple of victories, on the basis of the independence of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Would that have been regarded on this side of the water as a friendly act? But the British government not only did not interfere; it interposed in behalf of the United States when Europe was apparently united in the determination that the war should end. There is no doubt of the fact that British statesmen are disappointed at the action of President McKinley; but they do not understand American politics. The presidential election is drawing near, and when one political party is trying to manufacture ammunition for the campaign out of the alleged friendliness of its rival organization to the hated Britisher, something must be done to convince the wing opposed to such an alliance that there is no ground for the allegation. It is no new thing for a president to promulgate a doctrine which made war no remote contingency for just such a purpose.

Mr. Charles Wilson, the elected leader of the British Columbia Conservatives, is in the East, and when asked by a reporter of the Toronto Telegram what he thought of the Victoria business men asking the Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia to end the present unsatisfactory state of political affairs in the province, he said:

"Why, I think it is most extraordinary. If the Lieut.-Governor has made a mistake he should be reasonable. If I were Mr. Martin I should offer my resignation if the Lieut.-Governor is not willing to stand by what he has already done. It is said that Mr. Martin wants to cancel the present voters' list. If this is his excuse for postponing the election, it is a good one, because the voters' list should be cancelled from time to time in a country where the population is ever changing. I am surprised that the late government did not cancel the voters' list last year. I don't see any desperate hurry for an election anyway."

Mr. Wilson also announced that the Conservatives are bound to have government on Federal party lines in British Columbia.

The significance of the award made by the arbitrators in the dispute arising out of the employment of Chinese and Japanese underground can hardly be gauged until the Supreme Court has passed upon the matters referred to it by the arbitration board. The danger of employing Mongolians underground has been established in at least one case, namely, that of the Union Colliery Company, while in respect to those employed in the Wellington colliery the board state that there was not sufficient evidence to prove that they were dangerous. The latter statement is somewhat qualified by their subsequent assertion that the aggregate evidence submitted to them proved that a considerable percentage of Chinese and Japanese employed in the Union and Wellington mines were a source of danger. The arbitration is likely to prove of benefit as establishing clearly the danger of employing this class of labor in underground workings.

A new issue may be introduced into the next presidential contest in the United States. A Chicago employer of labor has promulgated the doctrine that workmen have no right to marry and raise families, and the labor unions are likely to insist that they must have the views of Presidential candidates on so vital a matter. Such a question would at least be more apropos in American politics than the South African war, but party capital will be made out of that too if possible.

The trusts are so strongly opposed to competition in the United States that they will fight against the complete absorption of the new possessions into the republic. Uncle Sam may not become more than a stepfather to his youngest children, because their products would compete with those of his elder ones. They are to enjoy a preference as against the rest of the world, but will they ever be admitted to full fellowship in the great family?

The Democratic legislature in the State of Kentucky have passed a law appropriating \$100,000 for the purpose of securing the detection and punishment of the murderers of Goebel. It is alleged that this fund is being used for the persecution of prominent Republicans and matters are once more assuming a seditious aspect in the Southern state. It will be surprising if there be not more bloodshed before harmony is restored.

A combined general meeting of the Victoria Liberal Association and the Young Men's Liberal Club has been called for Wednesday evening in Philharmonic hall to discuss the political situation. At such a meeting the political history of British Columbia there will doubtless be a large attendance.

THE CHINESE SOCIETY.

To the Editor: Having observed an article in yesterday's issue of the Times similar to that which appeared in the Colonist, the members of the Reform Society wish to make the statement that no such placard as the one translated in the said article has been posted up by them, and no such sentiments have been expressed by them at their meetings. They have their country's best interests in view, and understand perfectly well that China must be thrown open to foreigners, and that business must be conducted on the same principles as those which have made foreign trade an advantage to other nations. The new policy of Japan is lifting her to a level with the nations whose form of government she has adopted, and as patriotic Chinese, while objecting most strongly to the partition of China among the other powers, we realize the need of reform in every direction, and an open door is recognized as one of the foremost reforms. If placards such as the one translated have been posted up, the Reform Society is not in any way responsible for them, having only issued placards denouncing the new movement and its policy. In the struggle between the old and the new, there is in every country bitter persecution of opposition, and doubtless the charges against us have been made by some one not in sympathy with the Reform Society.

The members of the Reform Society do not forget the generosity of England in protecting Kang, Yu Wei, in the danger he has incurred through love of his country, and would not show such ingratitude as has been imputed to them.

CHINESE REFORM SOCIETY.

Victoria, March 24th, 1900.

HARDY "DEGENERATES" THESE.
London's Courier-Journal.
Prof. David Starr Jordan says the English are degenerating. Perhaps so, but we see these degenerate Britons quit the temperate climate of England and going to South Africa, where the thermometer stands at 110 in the shade, outmatch and outlast the Boers, who are certainly in their prime. When England degenerates we shall not have to go to school teachers to find it out.

GREAT BRITAIN'S INCREASED PRESTIGE.

Portland Opugonian.
It is not too much to say that Lord Roberts is of the Wellington quality of our talents, and under him there is no danger that Great Britain will not quickly recover any military setbacks she may have lost. Yes, and increase it. He has endured her transient humiliation and suffering with calmness, resolution and spiritual endurance, as well as mental energy and executive force.

DOING THE DEVIL'S WORK.

Saturday Night.
Rattle-brain newspapers indulge in violent attacks, but it is only by their recalcitrance that they do any harm; for they are usually seen only by the class for whom they are written. But the men who are supposed to be our lawmakers, screaming like fish-wives and derisives, over loyalty which is too sacred to discuss, since it has been proclaimed and sanctified by the blood of Canadian soldiers, English and French-speaking, are a disgrace to Canada. It is all done to create racial trouble and to obtain party advantage, and those who are doing it are doing the devil's work.

WED GET ON OUR KNEES.

Brooklyn Eagle.
It is not probable that the American people will lose their self-control on reading the fearful news that Great Britain is landing troops at her navy yard in Esquimaux, near the lower end of Vancouver Island. This has been construed by one striking sensationalist as an attack on the United States. For hours' sailing, which is but a few hours' sail from New York, a vessel has been one of the most important of British naval and military stations, and the only one in Canada where a force of British troops is maintained. The town of St. John, too, has been for years a place of possible strength, although its batteries are at present somewhat rusty, and that is yet nearer to our border. What would these defenses amount to if 70,000,000 of pounds of miles of unimpaired and unguarded frontier and establish themselves in the country of 10,000,000.

NOT GOOD GRAMMAR, BUT—

The Khan.
I've searched the Scriptures like Kruger does.
But this is what puzzles me.
No matter how much his Maxims buzz.
He's in a minority.
Readin' the papers my eyes are dim;
Me and my wife discuss.
What's the use of a man like him.
Hitler's a man like us?

Liked? he was liked before he started.
Liked? he was liked before he died.
Liked? and now he is nicely thwarted.
Liked? but, please! it makes me tired.
Readin' the papers my eyes get dim.
I pity the poor old dame.
What's the use of a man like him.
Hitler's a man like us?

"Go to sleep," the old woman says.
"And let them fight away."
But a fool like them in all my days.
I never see, I say.
What are they trying to hammer at?
What is this terrible fuss?
What is the use of a man like that.
Hitler's a man like us?

"Lie over and go to sleep," says she.
"Never a bit," says I.
"And why these things are why."
Now, don't get a tantrum or a whim.
Don't kick the bedclothes thus.
Why does a darn old fool like him.
Fight with a man like us?

WILL WORK AT NIGHT.

Countless thousands have found a blessing in a body in Dr. King's New Life Pills, which positively cure Constipation, Sick Headache, Dizziness, Jaundice, Malaria, Fever and Ague and all Liver and Stomach troubles. Purely vegetable; never gripe or weaken. Only 25 cents at F. W. Farwell & Co.'s drug store.

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The oil is held in the pathway of the ball. It is used over and over. It is always clean. It cannot get gritty in it because the felt washers keep all dust out.
You can get five E. & D. bicycles, locally guaranteed for 60 days, with the 4-point bearings locally guaranteed for 3 years.
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The National Cycle and Automobile Co., Limited, 34 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.

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It has a porous, elastic weave.
It will not chafe the finest shoes.
It is better than any other Skirt Protector because there is no cotton in it.
Any "binding" with cotton in it will shrink and pucker the skirt.
When the pile wears off it will wear the gloss off your shoes.
Corticelli Protector will outwear the skirt.
Sewed on flat, not turned over.
The genuine is labelled **Corticelli**

THE CORPORAL.

Night had fallen, and from the village, as I came towards it over the waste, there was no sound of life. There were but a few cottages that showed lights in their windows, and behind these a few there were people whom old age or sickness kept prisoners. The whole of the habitation of the place were now in church or chapel. Not a dog barked; in the remote distance I heard the distant howling of a fox whose call had been taken from her. At the Methodist chapel, when I passed by, someone was praying in a loud voice, and the congregation was moved to occasional ejaculated Hallelujahs!
The night was warm and pleasant; the soft wind came from the west. I passed through the village and along the lonely lanes towards where the church is hidden in a sheltered place from the winds that sweep the peninsula in winter, so violent that all the trees on the hedges, and even the bushes of plant farms, are dislodged in the shape of flames that fight a constant struggle. Thus I came to the churchyard.

It was near the end of the service. I stood by the open window and looked in. At last I knocked out my pipe, for the service was ended, and in a moment the people would be coming out. I made ready to slip round and catch the rector as he went to his house, for I wished to talk with him. But the congregation rose with one accord and stood where they were. The organist, not usually regarded as a man of notable parts, began to play the Dead March.
I remembered how proud we had all been but a few weeks earlier when we heard of the Corporal's going out to the war, and now it came to me that there were two whom neither age nor sickness would have kept from the church, and I saw them sitting in a dry-eyed despair on either side of the great open hearth in their farm kitchen. I waited in the shadows all the congregation had gone home, and I made no attempt to see the rector, though I had now a more urgent need of his companionship. But I saw that I was clearly destined to loneliness. He is the father of his people, and there had been none so perfect of the Corporal as he. He would have been visiting those two at the farm. I guessed how heavy his heart would be, though the pride he felt must be greater than ever, for the Corporal had shown himself worthy of the trust that was reposed in him, and died splendidly. —*Pail Mail Gazette.*

AN EPISODE IN BOERDOM.

An Afrikaner, trekking from Schulin's Hoogte to Palapala with a load of bling, halted by a fountain at the foot of a kloof. A Voortrekker suddenly appeared from behind a kopje, waving a vortrekker.
"Dop!" yelled the Afrikaner, who was a man of ready wit.
"Produce it," said the Voortrekker, "though I am a dopper."
The Afrikaner's vortrekker, who was standing on the dismount, munching mealies, jumped off and started on a run toward a knott. In jumping a shaft his foot slipped on a klp and he fell into a donga. The other, after much dop, got into a heated argument in Tsal over the incident, was in the hottest dop. One said he should take the dop over the sprit and the other that he should pent over the pan. A zarp came along through the poor to the laager, where they should be safe from the rookies. —*New York Evening Sun.*

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

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The only safe and reliable medicine for infants and children. It is a pure vegetable preparation, never gripe or weaken. Only 25 cents at F. W. Farwell & Co.'s drug store.

WANTS.

WANTED—A good general servant. Apply Mrs. Kingham, 1 Phoenix Place.
AGENTS WANTED AT ONCE—A patent perforated pot and kettle cover. Fast seller. Big profits to agents. A complete line of new and useful household articles. Address The U. S. Specialty Co., Adelaide West, Toronto.

FOR SALE.

J. MOSS'S sweet peas have taken first prize for 8 years; 54 varieties. See 10 Quadra street.
EGGS FOR HATCHING—From prize winning fowls; none better. Ross Bay Poultry Yards.
EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS—York and Wakefield, at Moss's, Superior street.

FOR SALE—On easy terms, ten acres of good land three miles from city, 7 1/2 acres under cultivation; good barns, fences and water. Apply by letter, G. E. this office.

FOR SALE—Beautiful residential and farming property, one frontage, 8 miles from Victoria, also a large farm in Guelph, a bargain. For full particulars apply A. C. Times Office, or A. C. McCullough, Victoria.

FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE FOR SALE—On easy terms. Apply 12 Francis avenue.

FOR SALE—On easy terms, several houses on Stanley avenue, \$2,500 to \$2,800; James Bay, \$1,500; two cottages on Speed avenue, \$1,000 each; 9 houses, Victoria West, for \$6,000; 2 cottages and 1 lot, off Esplanade road, \$2,000; 3 lots and four houses at Esplanade, \$2,000; cottage, off Oak Bay avenue, \$1,000; 4 lots near Cedar Hill church, for \$500; valuable water frontage on the George, near Point Salice, for \$2,500 or \$3,000, or open to an offer. A. W. More & Co., 38 Government st.

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS—Private family, terms moderate; bath, 19-Ras street.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, 100 Blanchard street; hot and cold water baths.

TO LET—First flat (unfurnished) in Esplanade House, 104 Pandora street, comprising four large rooms, kitchen, pantry, store and both room, hot and cold water.

TO LET—Cottage, 5 rooms and bath, \$6, including water, Apply A. Williams, 104 Yates street.

TO LET—A suite of furnished rooms and entire use of kitchen on ground floor. Apply 120 Vancouver street.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, single or as suite; modern conveniences; good dining room. Sample rooms for commercial use. M. Wall, The Vernon, 95 Douglas street.

TO RENT—Office in the Times building, ground floor. Apply at Times office.

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—Saturday night, a staff of tippet, Mr. Redding, St. Catherine street. Victoria West. Finder kindly leave at Redding's store.

LOST—On Sunday evening, on Cook or Johnson streets, a child's gold chain bracelet. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to Times office.

EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTLAND SCHOOL, 15 Broad street. Shortland, Typewriting. Bookkeeping taught.

COAL AND WOOD.

LUMP COAL, NUT COAL, SACK COAL, SLACK COAL, Tormentors, etc., at Holland & Co., Tormentors and Broad street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURNITURE, CROCKERY, ETC., packed for removal or shipment. Furniture repaired. Terms moderate. Apply "Furniture," Times Office.

A. & W. WILSON, Plumbers and Gas Fitters, Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in the best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc., etc., supplied at lowest rates. Broad Street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 150.

VETERINARY.

S. F. FOULMER, Veterinary Surgeon—Office at Bray's Brewery, 124 Johnson street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417.

SOCIETIES.

VICTORIA COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, meets first Thursday in every month at Masonic Temple, Douglas street, at 7:30 p. m.
B. S. ODDY, Secretary.

SCAVENGERS.

JULIUS WEST, General Scavenger, successor to John Dougherty—Yards and complete cleaning, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Fell & Co., Port street, groceries. John Cochran, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver street. Telephone 150.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Two Nights' Engagement of the Famous **FRAWLEY COMPANY**

"The Best, Largest and Strongest Company I have ever had under my management." —*T. Daniel Frawley.*

Monday, March 26th.
The Greatest English and American Success.

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Sardou's Famous Comedy, Drama, Hit of Two Continents.

Mme. Sans-Genes.

Prices—\$1.00, 75c, 50c, and 25c. Sale opens Saturday night, 9 o'clock at the Victoria Book & Stationery Store.

AUCTION SALE.

The Osborne House

COR. PANDORA & BLANCHARD STS.
Wednesday, March 28th,
AT 3 P. M. SHARP

Under instructions, I will sell by public auction on the premises at above the contents of above realty furnished house, comprising 34 rooms. See the list of contents of the sale I will offer the same on site.

No reserve. Terms cash.

At the commencement of the sale I will offer the same on site.

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